THE DAILY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878

Price, Five Cents

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all his connections and destroy their homes and all their contents and inmates Three soldiers were then posted around McSween's house who stood there while men of the Dolan party piled combustibles against the house and set fire to it The garrison of the house being unable to prevent it without firing in the direction of the soldiers which would have been a pretext for the troops to open on them with artillery McSween and his men defended their post until the heat and smoke rendered it no longer tenable when part of them attempted to escape but were shot down as they went out McSween then offered to surrender and all resistance ceased when the assailants charged upon him and shot him down in the house and left his body to burn The so-called sheriff's posse was composed of notorious thieves, desperadoes and outlaws, many of whom at the time were under indictment by the grand jury of Lincoln county for murder and cattle stealing Kenney a notorious banditti, was the sheriff's right hand man in the matter Dunstall, McSween's partner was murdered by a deputy sheriff's posse not long ago, in the most cold blooded manner and McSween was in equal danger from the desperadoes —from the sheriff down to his employ McSween was entirely exonerated by the last grand jury in Lincoln county of all charges against him, and there was no charge pending against him at the time of his murder McSween was vice president and Tunstall cashier of the Lincoln Co Bank

GENERAL NEWS.

King Kearney at Boston

NEW YORK, August 6—The Sun's Boston correspondent, describing the workingmen's meeting at Faneuil Hall last night, says Kearney spoke with freedom and ready use of language, emphasizing his words with force, and driving his shots home with effect. His voice, clear and distinct, could have been heard in a much larger hall He spoke deliberately and slowly; he walked the stage from end to end as though pacing the deck of a vessel, and when he desired to give unusual force to a word or sentence he stopped about midway and elevating his right hand would hurl it with force towards the audience as though he was throwing something. His delivery and gesticulation seemed to take the Boston laborers by surprise, and the oaths which were liberally emphasized his sentences rarely received applause After Kearney had spoken for twenty or thirty minutes he failed to retain the attention of the characteristic Boston audience, and it was evident that the orator realized he was addressing people who did not share the liberty of thought and action to which he was accustomed when barring epithets at bond holders and the monopolist Chinese question fully for the manner in which Kearney's address was received, whether he will be successful as an agitator among the workingmen of the old Bay State. They laughed at his sharp sayings and occasional dashes of wit, applauded his hits on the assembled press and on the capitalists, whom he termed thieving land pirates, but showed no signs of being convinced, especially the more intelligent portion, who would have appreciated more an address from their favorite and accepted leader, Gen Butler.

BOSTON, August 6 The following resolutions were adopted at the Kearney meeting last night This republic, founded for the avowed purpose of advancing and conserving the interests of the common people, has reduced to an autocracy which employs the republican and democratic parties in the perfidious work of establishing thriving monopolies and class privileges that sap the blood of national industries so that it can be lapped up by the vampires of capital, and whereas all laws that are not in the direct interests of the producing and laboring class are crimes against the spirit and prosperity of this republic, for which their legislators should be branded with the infamy of criminal imprisonment, and who can an infamous if not a criminal class of legislation has been heaped upon the national industries by political parties until the burden has become a torture of the masses, from which there is no escape by reuniting the mutual interests of the producing and laboring people of all classes except in such political action as will give them their rightful control of state and national legislation, privileges of which they have been plundered, and thereby restore this government to the just and lofty purposes for which it was instituted by the patriot fathers

Therefore be it resolved by the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall assembled, that it is in the highest and truest interest of all the industrial classes in New England that they extend a hearty, cordial and united support to Dennis Kearney, the great and efficient apostle of the laboring classes of California, who comes among them for the noble purpose of uniting them, as he has united their brethren in his own state, in political action which is necessary to restore this government to the just and humane principles for which it was instituted, so that the prosperity of this people may be recalled and firmly established

Not in Corporations

NEW YORK, August 6—About thirty two of the New York creditors of Richard M Bishop & Co, grocers of Cincinnati, met yesterday at the store of B G Arnold & Co William L Bishop, a son, and W S Dickinson, a son in law of Richard M Bishop, were present Arnold read a schedule of the liabilities of the firm A committee of six was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm W I Bishop attributed the failure of the firm chiefly to the heavy depreciation of real estate, but told of losses by the Climax mowing machine through which $30 000 was lost in investment in machines, and $10,000 in stock Referring to the rumor that Gov Bishop's electioneering expenses in the last campaign had something to do with the failure, his son stated to the creditors yesterday that the governor's campaign expenses did not exceed $6,500 and that he had not drawn over $150 from the firm since he has occupied the gubernatorial chair

Kearney's Attack on the Press.

BOSTON, August 6—Kearney, in his harangue last night, used most of his vocabulary to vilify the associated press Reading from the San Francisco Chronicle a dispatch he attributed it to the associated press No such dispatch was sent from this city, only dispatch we have sent beside the simple announcement of his arrival and the programme for the meeting last night was the report of the interview between Butler and Kearney furnished by Kearney's private secretary and afterwards peddled to each of the Boston morning papers for five dollars each by said secretary

The Labor Committee

NEW YORK, August 6—This being the last day of the congressional labor investigating committee the attendance was unusually large Geo E McNeil president of the international workingmen's union who resided in West Somerville Mass, was the first witness The whole difficulty in his opinion is the wage system of labor or in other words that the wage system and the steam engine are contemporaneous and that the productive power has exceeded the power of consumption He favored an eight hour law throughout the country

Peck of Danbury, Conn followed He thought instead of lending hundred of millions of dollars to banks, the government should lend some few hundred millions free of interest to workingmen He read a long petition to congress asking that the government lend any man $5 000 to build a house with, the amount to be paid back by installments

Mr. Selleck was for abolishing the U S senate and restricting the power of congress and the president

Henry D Rothschild, clothing manufacturer, thought business still profitable but prices and wages lower He believed in ten hours per day for laborers and workingmen Generally the eight hour system is the cause of dissipation He would not give laborers time even for amusement The introduction of machinery increased If the workingmen saved his wages when work was plenty and prices high, he would not now suffer from want Mr Rothschild's remarks were received with hisses and cries of "get out

A Mr Schreder advocated building homes in the west for the unemployed

Wm Whitting said machinery was the curse of labor and should be crushed out, he would also demonetize gold and silver

Mr Harlan, a blue ribbon man, said the present depletion was altogether due to drunkenness and the traffic Abolish all traffic in liquor and beer and prosperity would return

Mr Howard read the following questions which the committee submit to the public. It specially invites suggestions from representatives in all branches of business, and proposes the following questions to employers of labor throughout the country First, What were the selling prices of your productions in 60 and each subsequent year down to '78 inclusive? Second, What were the wages paid by you in each of these years for labor employed? Third Where the persons furnishing the information are willing to do so, the committee invites them to state the percentage of profit made thereon in each of these years upon the capital employed in their business Fourth What were the wholesale and retail prices of the leading articles of family consumption during each of these years in your vicinity? Fifth What is the difference, if any, between rents of tenements occupied by operatives in the years '60 '78 in your vicinity? Sixth, What were the comparative amounts of produce of your business in quantity and value in the years '60 '78? Seventh State the comparative steadiness of employment of operatives between the years '60 and '70 inclusive Eighth The committee invites suggestions from employers and employed as to the extent and cause of the present depression of business and as to any special federal legislation which in their opinion would tend to relieve the same The committee will hold their next session in the New York postoffice August 20th

Democratic Platform

BATON ROUGE LA., August 6 The democratic state convention platform recommends the levee system, calls for aid to the Pacific railroad and Brazilian steamship line, indorses the Nicholls government, indorses the state funding laws, approves the fraud investigation by the federal house The resolutions favor the next legislature calling a constitutional convention, assert that the interest of the industrial, wealth producing classes is of paramount interest to the people of the United States, those whose labor and enterprise produce wealth should be secured in its enjoyment, expresses sympathy for the laboring classes who have been thrown out of employment by the ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the republican party, and pledges the democratic party to reform these wrongs upon its ascendancy to power Resolved, "That the Louisiana democrats demand that the national banking system should be abolished and national bank notes retired and in lieu thereof that the government of the United States should issue an equal amount of treasury notes, commonly known as greenbacks, and we also demand the unconditional repeal of laws imposing a tax upon the circulation of state banks We demand also the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act and are unalterably opposed to the ruinous policy pursued by the republican party whereby the volume of currency has been contracted far below the business requirements of the country, and failures, depression of business scarcity of labor and pauper wages, have been entailed, that it is the sense of this convention that all bonds and obligations of the national government should be paid in legal tender greenback notes of the United States except where it is otherwise provided in the original law under which they were issued, we further demand the repeal of all laws passed subsequent to the original law creating the public debt by which obligations of contract have been made more onerous Four delegates from the 10th ward New Orleans who offered to sell their votes were expelled from the convention After 57 unsuccessful ballots for state treasurer, the convention at 1 30 adjourned

DOVER, Del., August 6 The democratic state convention to day nominated John W Hall, of Kent county, for governor by acclamation E L Martin, of Sussex county, was nominated for congress A resolution endorses Delaware's senators and representatives in congress, and concludes as follows "In accordance with the time honored and constitutional faith of the democratic party, we hold that the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States is gold and silver coin or paper currency convertible into such coin at the will of the holder. The resolutions hold the republican party responsible for the depressed condition of business and vigorously denounce the conspiracy which through corruption and fraud gave the electoral votes of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida to Rutherford B Hayes for president and William A Wheeler for vice president against the clearly expressed will of the voters of those states, and declare a firm conviction that the refusal of republican members of the electoral commission to investigate charges of fraud whereby certificates of election given Hayes electors in said states was a violation of public duty and a betrayal of the trust reposed in them and we hereby endorse and approve the investigation constituted by the House of Representatives for the purpose of exposing to the whole country the means by which frauds were perpetrated and the will of the American people defeated in the election of their chief executive

Heavy Storm

PHILADELPHIA August 6—A terrific storm passed over the town of Phœnixville, Pa, last night doing considerable damage Robert Townsend and Edwin Roberts of Philadelphia were struck by lightning The former was instantly killed and the latter is not expected to recover The village of Canton was also visited by a heavy storm The reservoir burst during the storm and many gave way doing considerable damage a large sash and blind factory belonging to Coon & Brain was entirely swept away, together with several barns and shops Many dwelling houses were filled with water, the inmates barely escaping with their lives Most of the bridges on Towanda creek have been swept away

Strike of Journeymen Shoemakers

CHICAGO, Aug 6—Six hundred journeymen shoemakers of this city struck this morning for an advance of wages from $9 to $12 They refused an offer of the employers to compromise at $10 50 per week The employers declare this is a liberal price, the best they can offer If it is not accepted they can and will get their work done in the East at less prices There are 1,000 shoemakers of this class in Chicago, and three who have not already struck threaten to do so The strike includes all the leading wholesale houses

Horse Race

ROCHESTER N. Y., August 6—The track was slightly heavy The 2 34 race, for $1,000, divided, was won by Wilmot, Dr Thorne second, Gray Salem third, Volunteer Maid fourth, Lady Hunt and St Patrick drawn. Time 2 24¾, 2 22, 2 24¾

The 2 22 race, purse $2,000, divided, was won by Duchess, Dick Swiveller, second, Lysander Boy third, Lady Bird fourth Swiveller took the first heat Time 2 22¾, 2 21¾ 2 22

Bail Refused

BOSTON, August 6—The grand jury after a partial hearing to-day superseded for the present the case of John G Tappan, accused of defrauding the Boston Belting Company.—

R B. Conant, the defaulting cashier of the Eliot National Bank, was released on $20,000 bail

FOREIGN.

Pigeon Shooting

LONDON, August 6 In the great international pigeon shooting match to day between Capt Bogardus and Aubrey Coventry, Bogardus won by one bird.

The score stood, Bogardus, 79, Coventry, 78 The match was for £1000 a side, each to shoot at one hundred birds The betting was slightly in favor of Bogardus before the match. The weather was fine and the wind very light For the first twenty five birds both men shot badly, Bogardus killing 17 and Coventry 16 The shooting now began to improve and at the end of the second 25, the score was 37 each Bogardus had hard luck, three of his birds falling dead just beyond the lines At his 55th shot Bogardus missed and Coventry lead Bogardus missed his 57th bird but Coventry missed his 59th At the end of the third 25 birds Coventry had killed 58 and Bogardus 57 Coventry missed his 76th bird but Bogardus lost his 82d, Coventry then led until the 89th, when the scores were again even Bogardus missed his 91st bird and Coventry once more led but missed his 96th and 97th birds, while Bogardus lost no more, ending the fourth 25 birds by a score of 22 to Coventry's 20 The excitement was intense during the last 25 birds for it was not till the very last shot which was fired by Bogardus that it was decided whether the latter had won or the match was a tie Bogardus was justly cheered

Parliamentary News

LONDON, August 6 In the house of commons to day Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, moving supplementary estimates said the house must provide for a deficit of £4,300,000 He proposed to issue exchequer bonds extending through three years of which £2 000,000 would be needed this year After much criticism on the part of Gladstone and Childers, the latter declaring the deficit unprecedented and the estimates too sanguine, the resolution passed

Russian Insurrection

VIENNA, August 6—The ambuscades at Maglai and Cittak cause great indignation The opinion is gaining ground that the Turkish authorities are promoting the insurrection, but it is more probable the porte has lost all prestige or power of control not only with the inhabitants but with troops, of whom several labors have joined the insurgents

Bismarck and the Pope.

ROME August 6 It is stated in clerical circles that Bismarck and the papal nuncio have arrived at an arrangement on a basis of amnesty for all offences against the Falk Laws and the reestablishment of the convention existing before the rupture The Vatican will promptly give a formal reply to these propositions

FOREIGN NOTES

The Austrian troops entered Mostar Herzegovina Monday evening without opposition, the inhabitants appearing very friendly

Several Vienna newspapers announce that the Cuban loan will be issued during the present month

The opposition in Hungary have made considerable gains in the recent elections

Emperor Francis Joseph and Archduke Rhodolph son of the emperor, arrived at Toplitz yesterday on a visit to Emperor Frederick William

It is rumored at Constantinople that Austria believing that the porte instigates the resistance of Bosnians, has threatened to withdraw her minister

The Austrian troops are advancing on Maglai Two sharp skirmishes took place on Monday in which the insurgents were defeated, the Austrians sustaining a trifling loss

A London dispatch says in the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta yesterday, the Enchantress, an American schooner, came in first but the Formosa won by time allowance

A dispatch from Kosna says the loss of the hussars is about 100 out of 189 The Bosnians murdered and mutilated the wounded

A dispatch from Pera says it is said that instructions were telegraphed to Caratheodori Pasha Monday to sign the convention with Austria, while another correspondent says the negotiations are exceedingly unpromising

The Political Correspondence says the porte has warned the powers that the Mussulmans in the districts annexed to Montenegro and Servia will rebel

The Montreal Orangemen decline the proposal of the Catholic party to test the legality of the order by civil proceedings in the test case before the privy council and the prosecution will proceed in the police court

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have received congratulatory deputations from various conservative associations Beaconsfield reiterated previous opinions in relation to his foreign policy and hinted at an early dissolution

It is said 47 000 Russians are sick in Bulgaria and constant reinforcements necessary to keep up an effective army Generals Todleben and Skobeleff are down with the typhus

The fever is increasing at Nicosia, Cyprus, which place is quarantined by healthy Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff will go [illegible]

Floods have so damaged the railroad [illegible] says that the service is entirely suspended between Mobbiana and Wallachia An iron bridge and [illegible] have been carried away [illegible] Danube and [illegible] loss of life.

A [illegible] has been framed in Paris with a view of [illegible] from the Sub to the end of September [illegible] and international [illegible] delegates for the above [illegible] are to be invited

[illegible]

The steamer Scythia arrived at New York from Liverpool yesterday

The democrats of the 3rd Ohio district have nominated J A McMahon for congress

At Cincinnati yesterday J McDonald, a variety actor, stabbed John Shay, manager of Hick's Opera House, probably fatally

The democrats of the first Virginia district have nominated J R Randall for congress

The miners at Big Mountain colliery, Shamokin, Pa, struck for 10 cents advance, which has been refused

The Ohio republicans yesterday nominated Isaac Morton and the nationals nominated Hon T J Magins for congress from the 14th district

The White Sulphur Springs property, about 8,000 acres in extent, was offered for sale yesterday, in accordance with a decree of the U S. district court, but no higher bid than $3,000, was being received, the sale was adjourned till to day

Cove Bennett, whose name has been so conspicuously connected with the Smith murder in Jersey City, was arrested in that city Monday and lodged in jail Yesterday he was arraigned before the Jersey City police court charged with suspicion of the murder of Officer Smith. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to await the action of the coroner's jury

WASHINGTON NEWS.

At a cabinet session yesterday the secretary of war said he had news from the Rio Grande that several Mexican companies were being organized for the purpose of repelling raids across the river by the United States forces Matters are regarded as becoming serious Raiders upon this side of the river will be followed into Mexico, though the sincere wish of the government is that there will be no occasion for any future crossing by our soldiers The discussion of the matter was interesting, but it was considered at the cabinet meeting that no necessity whatever exists at present for any additional orders to General Ord

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

Chicago, August 6

Flour—Steady good demand Western extra 450 to 550 winter extra 450 to 550

Wheat Good demand shade higher unsettled No 1 red winter 96¾@97¾ according to locality No 2 red winter 95 bid cash 94¾ and August No 1 spring 96 No 2 spring old 93@100 new 95¾ cash 94¾@94¾ and August 94@94¾ and September 88¾@89 and October No 3 spring 82¾@86

Corn Active but lower unsettled 39¾ cash 39¾@39¾ and July 38¾ and August 38¾ and September

Oats Unsettled but generally lower 26¾ cash and July 33¾ and August 23 and September

Rye Barley active shade higher 54

Barley—Unsettled lower 72¾ cash 91 and September

Pork—Strong higher 9 65 cash 9 67¾ and August 9 [illegible]@9 82¾ and September

Lard—Demand active advanced 7 10 cash, 7 07¾@7 10 and August 7 17¾ and September

Bulk meats—Firm unchanged

Whisky Steady, unchanged 1 05.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, August 6

Cattle—Shade more active steers 400 to 540 butchers quiet cows 225 to 350 rough steers 210 to 380 Western cattle 300 to 355, Texans trade lower 240 to 280 receipts 3200.

Hogs Dull weak lower choice heavy 4 35 to 4.60 light 4 25 to 4 40 mixed 4.00 to 4 20 receipts 11 000

Sheep—Fairly active demand moderate demand, 300 to 380 this stock slow 280 to 350

Commercial and Monetary.

(By Telegraph.)

New York August 6

Gold—Steady at ¼

Borrowing Rates ¼@1

Carrying Rates—1

SILVER BARS—1 13¾

Moneys—2 per cent

Prime Mercantile paper—3@3½ per cent

Customs receipts $359 [illegible]

Assistant Treasurer's disbursements $471 000

Clearings $8 450 000.

Sterling sixty days 483 sight 487

Bonds Governments, strong railroads, quiet state securities quiet

Stock Market This forenoon was irregular in early dealings and prices exhibited a downward tendency The decline however brought in good buyers whose purchases restored strength to the market and caused an advance in which the entire list participated In the afternoon the market exhibited great strength and further improvement in prices took place. The advance for the day ranged from ¼ to 3 per cent the entire list participating in the rise Longer shares were conspicuous in the advance

THE STOCK MARKET

The following are the closing quotations

COUPONS

Coupons '81	107¼	New 4½s, coupons	104¾
Coupons 65	104¾	New 4s reg	100¾
Coupons 67	104¾	New 4s coupons	100¾
Coupons 68	105¾	10-40s reg	106¾
New 5s	106¼	10-40s coupons	109¼
New 4½s, reg	104¾	Currency 6s	122¾

STOCKS.

W U Telegraph	90¾	N J Central	37¾
Quicksilver	13¾	Rock Island	112¾
Quicksilver pref'd	30	St Paul	34¾
Pacific Mail	116	St Paul, pref	71
Manhattan	¾	T W & W	13
Metropolitan	1	T W & W pref	
Adams Express	100¼	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells Fargo Express	90	Fort Wayne pref	
American Express	48	Texas House	1¾
U S Express	44¾	Terre Haute pref	3
N Y Central	108	Chicago & Alton	86
Erie	17¾	C & A pref	106¾
Erie pref	33¾	Chicago & Alton M	148¾
Hudson	118	Del & Lackawanna	98¾
Harlem	167	A & P Tel	56
Michigan Central	69¾	Mariposa Pacific	¾
[illegible]	107	A & P pref	
Union Pacific	63¾	Indiana Central	
Lake Shore	66¾	C B & Q	110¾
I C	86¾	H & St Jos	111
C & P	35¾	C P [illegible]	103¾
Northwestern	35¾	U P lands	30¾
Northwestern pref	68¾	U P land grants	¾
C C C & I	11	U P [illegible]	¾

STATE

[illegible]	[illegible]	Virginia [illegible]	50
Tennessee [illegible]	33¾	Virginia [illegible]	50
Tennessee [illegible]	34		

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKETS

St Louis, August 6.

[illegible]

WILBUR & GOODRICH,

AVENUE STABLES

COLORADO SPRINGS. COLORADO

ODELL & SHERMAN,

FINE GROCERIES, FLOUR,

Fine Cigars Stock and City Hall Colorado Springs

The United States

RESTAURANT,

COLORADO SPRINGS

THOS. PASCOE, PROPRIETOR

HARRIS & PHELPER,

Dealers in

FRESH VEGETABLES,

such as Turnips, Beets, Cabbage, Potatoes &c Cold Soda in Fruit of all kinds Cream Soda Water ice cold. Imported Limburger and Schweitzer cheese Fresh Fridays Cigars and Tobacco

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS

BREWERY.

FREE ALES, BEER, & STOUT

BOTTLED OR BY THE KEG

Manufactured and delivered daily by the

EL PASO COUNTY

BREWING COMPANY

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS AT

The Office, next to post office, Colorado Springs

C. STOCKBRIDGE,

President and Manager

CORN OATS,

and CHOP

On and after this date, we will keep in regular and liberal supply, Corn, Oats, and Ground Feed of all kinds, at our new warehouse at the freight depot of the D & R G Railway Correct weight guaranteed, and prices as low as the market will justify

Orders of Freighters and Ranchmen will have our special attention

St Louis Smelting and Refining Co.,

OFFICE New warehouse D & R G Railway depot

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 11, 1878

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

Paper of the City of Colorado Springs

PUBLISHED

By the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DAILY TWENTY FOUR COLUMNS,

Eight Dollars per Annum Five Dollars for Six Months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for Three Months One Dollar per Month

WEEKLY FORTY EIGHT COLUMNS,

Two Dollars per Annum Payable in Advance

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING,

Will be made known on application to the office

REPUBLICAN CALL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO. DENVER, COL., JUNE 12, 1878.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central committee, held at this place, it was ordered that the State Republican convention be held on the 7th of August, 1878, at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for one governor, one lieutenant governor, one secretary of state, one state treasurer, one auditor of state, one superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the University, one attorney general, and one representative in congress, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary The committee fixed the basis of representation in this convention at one delegate for each county, and one delegate for every one hundred votes or fraction thereof exceeding fifty, polled for Governor Routt at the general election in 1876 In accordance with the above the following apportionment for representation is determined

Arapahoe	23	Jefferson	6
Boulder	16	Lake	3
Bent	4	Larimer	5
Costilla	5	La Plata	2
Conejos	4	Las Animas	8
Clear Creek	12	Ouray	4
Custer	3	Park	6
Douglas	4	Pueblo	6
Elbert	3	Rio Grande	5
El Paso	8	Routt	2
Fremont	3	San Juan	4
Gilpin	11	Saguache	4
Grand	2	Summit	3
Gunnison	2	Weld	9
Huerfano	5		
Hinsdale	5	Total	177

The Committee requests the various counties to make, as soon as practicable, provision for the selection of delegates.

W H PIERCE, Chairman.

J R TREADWAY, Secretary.

DECISION—PREMPTION LAND DECISION.

[illegible]

Held That all lands of said company not sold or disposed of within three years from the date of the completion of the road are subject to preemption at $1.25 per acre.

The following decision applies with equal force to the unsold lands of the Denver, Texas City and Pacific, Burlington and Missouri River, Union Pacific and Western Pacific railroads

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 23, 1878.

SIR

I have considered the appeal of Nelson Dudymott, by his atty., M. Mullins, esq., from your decision of October 12th, 1877, approving the action of the local officers in rejecting the application of said Dudymott to file a D. S., upon the n ½ of n e ¼ lot No 7 and s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 7, T. 11 S. R. 5 E., Salina land district, Kansas, for the reason that the land applied for is within the limits of the grant to the Kansas Pacific railroad company.

Mr. Dudymott claims the right to preempt said tract of land under the provisions of an act of congress approved September 4th, 1841, and the last clause of the 3rd section of an act of congress approved July 1, 1862

The reasons assigned in your decision for approving the action of the local officers are stated, as follows

"On February 21, 1873, this office in a letter to the register and receiver at Cheyenne Wyo Ter, in the matter of an application by Henry Garlanatti to enter certain lands under the proviso in question, said 'In my letter to you of the 21st of June last * * I stated that the 3rd section of the act of July 1, 1862, provides that the lands inuring to said company within the granted limits, which shall remain undisposed of by said company at the expiration of three years from the final completion of the road, shall be sold by said company to settlers by preemption at $1 25 per acre. I will now state in addition, that the law does not provide for the enforcement of said proviso by this office, and should this office attempt to dispose of the land in question all moneys so received, in accordance with existing laws, would have to be turned in the United States treasury, and it would require a special act of congress to withdraw the same and pay it to the railroad company

'Nor are the usual fees allowed to the district land officers in acting on preemption cases provided for in the act In my opinion, therefore, said proviso is a condition running with the grant, and entirely beyond the jurisdiction of this office. I accordingly approve your action in rejecting Mr Garlanatti's application * * *."

You further state, that, "an appeal having been taken from the above decision, the acting secretary of the interior, Mr Cowan, on September 15, 1873, affirmed the rejection of the application for other reasons appearing in the case, but declined to pass upon the question raised under the provisions of the 3rd section, until it is presented in a case where its decision becomes necessary, * * * For the reasons stated in the decision of my predecessor, herein quoted, and in the absence of any decision by the courts or the department to the contrary, I decide that the matter of the disposition of lands in the condition of the tracts involved in the application on hand, is not within the jurisdiction or control of this office."

From this decision Mr. Dudymott, by his attorney, filed an appeal alleging among, others, the following exceptions, viz.

"First Because sections 3 of the act of congress of July 1, 1862 which gave alternate sections of land on each side of the road to the Kansas Pacific railroad company formerly the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Western railroad company, contained a provision that any of these lands not sold by said company within three years after the final completion of the road, should be sold to actual settlers under the preemption laws at $1 25 per acre, the money to be paid to the company

"Second Because said railroad was accepted by the government as complete in the latter part of the year 1872, or nearly five years ago, and, therefore, the land above described being a part of said grant, and still unsold by said company is now, and should have been for nearly two years past open to preemption settlement

The 3rd section of the act making the grant to aid in the construction of the road of which the Kansas Pacific railroad company is the successor reads as follows

"Section 3 *And be it further enacted*, that there be, and hereby is granted to the said company for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, and munitions of war, and public stores, thereon, every alternate section of public lands designated by odd numbers to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad on the line thereof and within the limits of ten miles on each side of said road, not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the U. S, and to which a preemption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed, Provided, That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operations of this act, but when the same shall contain timber the timber thereon is hereby granted to said company And all such lands so granted by this section, which shall not be sold, or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, to be paid to said company' (11 stat. p 489)

By an act of congress approved July 2, 1864, said grant was increased to ten sections per mile on each side of said road, and the limits within which the same were to be selected, to twenty miles on each side thereof. (13 stat s p 356 section 4)

This road was completed within the time limited in the grant, and the last section thereof accepted by the president October 19, 1872 The proofs submitted do not show conclusively that Mr. Dudymott is a qualified preemptor, nor does it satisfactorily appear that the tracts described in his declaration statement have not been sold by said company. He alleges that he is a qualified preemptor, and has presented affidavits showing that said tracts had not been sold by said company at the date he filed his application therefor as a preemptor. Considering him to be qualified as a preemptor, and the lands at that time to have been unsold by the said company, the question is presented, whether, under the last clause of said 3rd section, his application should have been received, and, if full compliance with the preemption law, including payment for the tracts, were shown, a patent therefor should issue to him by the United States

Nearly all of the grants made by the United States to aid in the construction of railroads, and for other works of internal improvements have had annexed to them conditions, some of which are conditions precedent and others conditions subsequent, which conditions are found in the grant. It can not be deemed that congress had the right to make a grant to said company absolute and unconditional, but in order to secure the objects for which this grant was made, conditions were annexed

The company had the right to accept or reject the grant with the conditions therein made, but having accepted it, it is now estopped to deny their force and effect

One of those conditions and the one under which the applicant now claims the right to enter a portion of the land granted to said company is, that "all such lands so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company'

The object of including this condition in the grant is apparent Referring to the objects to be attained by this provision, the Supreme Court, in the case of the railroad company vs Prescott (16 Wall. p) said "It is wisely provided, that these lands shall not be used by the company as a monopoly of indefinite duration The policy of the Government has been for years to encourage settlement on the public lands by the pioneers of emigration, and to this end it has passed many laws for their benefit This policy not only favors the actual settler, but it is to the interest of those who, by purchase, own adjacent lands, that *all of it* shall be open to settlement and cultivation. Looking to this policy, and to the very large quantity of lands granted by this statute to a single corporation, congress declared, that if the company did not sell those lands within a time limited by the act they shall then, without further action of the company or congress be open to the actual settler under the same laws which govern the pre-emption on government lands and at the same price Any one who has ever lived in a county where large bodies of land are withheld from use or occupation, or sale except at exorbitant prices, will appreciate the value of this provision It is made for the public good, as well as for the actual settler To permit these lands to pass under a title derived from the state for taxes would certainly defeat this intent of congress It makes no difference in the force of the principle, that the money paid by the settler goes to the company, the lands which the act of congress declares shall be open to pre-emption and sale are withdrawn rom pre-emption and sale by a tax title and possession under it, and it is no answer to say that the company which might have paid the large taxes gets the price paid by the settler

* * * * * *

More than three years having elapsed since the completion of said road, and its acceptance by the president, at the time Mr Dudymott filed his declaratory statement for the tracts in question, I am of the opinion that his application should have been received by the local officers subject, however, to the condition that it should be made to appear before final certificate issue to him, that, at the time his declaratory statement was filed for said tracts, said company had not sold or disposed of the same

In your decision it is held "that the matter of the disposition of lands in the condition of the tracts involved in the application in hand, is not within the jurisdiction or control of this office If the views I have expressed in relation to the sale and disposal of said lands are correct and I see no reason to doubt their correctness, the sale and the disposal of lands in the condition of those applied for, if unsold at the time by said company, is clearly within the jurisdiction of your office like other lands

By the terms of the grant by which said lands or the proceeds which arise from the sale thereof, inured to said company it is provided that lands remaining unsold at the expiration of three years from the time when the entire road was completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre

In other words, that said lands shall revert to the public domain for sale and disposal for said company under the preemption laws of the United States And whether it be considered that said lands are public lands in a general or special sense, cannot in my opinion effect the jurisdiction of your office in making sale and disposal of the same

At the time this grant was made the provisions of the preemption law were well understood and in so far as said act provided that the lands granted shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands, it must be considered, that congress intended that the same rules and regulations should be adopted in relation to the disposal and sale of said lands as are adopted in the sale of public lands under the preemption law

While it may be true that further legislation in relation to the sale of said lands might have been advisable still I do not think it to have been absolutely necessary, except to provide for the manner in which the proceeds which shall arise from the sale of said lands shall be paid to said company

Counsel for the company suggests that these lands are covered by a mortgage, executed by said company to secure moneys borrowed in the constructions of its road If this be true I am unable to perceive that said mortgage is any obstacle to the disposal of said lands in accordance with the provisions of the granting act The company mortgaged such interest in the lands as it possessed and the mortgagees must be considered to have taken the mortgage with full knowledge of the right of the company to make the same. Aside from these considerations, however, the provision in the mortgage which authorizes the company to sell and dispose of the lands granted, and make conveyance thereof to the purchasers, which conveyance shall release the right of the mortgagees to the particular tract, will in the same manner protect the preemptor who purchases of the government, which has authority to sell the lands and pay the proceeds arising from such sales to the company.

The local officers of each of the land districts in which lands inuring to said company by virtue of said grant, are situated, should be instructed to receive filings conditionally for said lands in tracts not exceeding one quarter section, by qualified preemptors, and on receipt of such declaratory statements, to call upon the company for a statement showing whether the lands applied have been sold by it, and if not sold, then the declaratory statements should be allowed subject to the applicants showing full compliance with the preemption law

If the company neglects or refuses to furnish such statement to the local officers within thirty days after service of said notice, in that case they should be instructed to order a hearing, if so requested by the applicant to determine whether such tract or tracts are subject to such filing, giving notice of the time and place, when and where such hearing will be held, in some newspaper published and circulated in the county where the lands are situated, notifying said company and any and all persons if such there be claiming title to said tracts under it, to appear at the time and place mentioned, to show cause why said declaratory statements should not be received

At such hearing the applicant should be required to show that he is an actual settler on the land applied for a qualified preemptor, and that the records of the county where deeds and conveyences are recorded do not show that said tracts had been sold at the date of filing of his declaratory statement and the company or its grantee, to show whether said tracts applied for have been sold by it

If the company, or its grantee fail or refuse to appear and offer any testimony, the filing should be allowed under the rule that, 'when the subject matter of a negative averment lies peculiarly within the knowledge of the other party the averment is taken as true unless disproved by the party (Greenleaf on Evidence, par 79)

In making returns of the moneys arising from the sale of said lands the local officers should be instructed to keep a separate account of the lands sold, and the moneys received therefor on account of said company, in order that the same may be passed to its credit

In this case inasmuch as it does not satisfactorily appear whether the lands applied for had been sold by the company at the time Mr. Dudymott filed his declaratory statement, you will instruct the local officers to call upon said company for a statement showing whether said lands had been sold by it at that time, and if it refuse or neglect to furnish such statement within thirty days after the service of said notice, that they order a hearing to determine that fact, under the rule above set forth

For the reasons stated, your decision is reversed and the papers transmitted with your letters of January 7th, 1878, are herewith returned

Very respectfully,

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office — C. SCHURZ, Sec

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Large or small, on short notice, and in the most careful manner

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Just Received!

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

Elegant COLORADO STONES mounted in the finest gold

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR

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Old Established Reliable House in Town

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J. M. SOMERVILLE,

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CHAS. HALLOWELL'S

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Having recently purchased the Insurance business heretofore conducted by C. E. Wellesley, and combined his agency with my own, I can now offer to the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity, a line of companies which for standing and strength can not be surpassed in the country Below will be found a list of the companies which I now represent, a policy in any one of which means indemnity of the most solid character

"Ætna," of Hartford,	Assets	$ 6,783,867 00
"North America," of Philadelphia,	"	6,461,730 00
"Home," of New York,	"	6,109,026 00
"Imperial and Northern," of London,	"	23,000,000 00
"Commercial Union," of London,	"	19,000,000 00
"Hartford," of Hartford,	"	3,292,913 00
"German American," of New York,	"	2,324,709 00
"Pennsylvania," of Philadelphia,	"	1,724,481 00
"Phenix," of Brooklyn,	"	2,759,001 00
"La Caisse Generale," of Paris, France,	"	4,609,632 00
Total Assets represented,		$76,065,859 00

Policies written in any of the above Companies at the

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

Brick Office, Tejon street just above Post office — Resident Agent, COLORADO, SPRINGS, COLO.

MERCHANT TAILOR

A FINE LINE OF NEW SUITINGS, COMPRISING,

NEW & NOBBY STYLES

AND THE BEST GOODS EVER EXHIBITED IN

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Of Course You Know the Place,

CHAS. STEARNS,

Brick Block,

Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs

100 IN THE SHADE!

HOTTEST EVER KNOWN!

But let the mercury climb the tube in the thermometer until all the celerity with which rural boys climbed greasy poles on the Fourth, still never gets quite so warm that men and boys

CANNOT AND WILL.

No, come what will, we must all be clothed, and there is no few enters into the question except the old and often quoted one,

WHERE AND HOW SHALL I GO TO DO IT?

Thanks to the lucky fates, this question is pretty well settled in this vicinity by the unvaried success of

E. LEONARD & CO.,

The Popular Clothiers,

In supplying everybody, in hot weather or cold, with the best and cheapest clothing.

IN THE WORLD!

So come on to the

OLD RELIABLE CLOTHING STORE!

All ye who are perspiring like a water-cooler and

WHAT! WHAT! WHAT!

Clothing that will keep you as cool as a cucumber Clothing that will fit you this warm season like a glove. Clothing that will keep its shape if it is wet as a sponge. Clothing that will not discolor from perspiration. And clothing of every name and nature

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Than are now offered or were ever offered by any other house

E. LEONARD & CO., Tejon Street

JAS. DUNCAN,

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BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

Musical Merchandise,

ETC, ETC,

TEJON STREET,

One door north of the Postoffice.

This old established house is always prepared to execute orders, large or small, for the above named goods The largest stock of children's toys in town, may be found here Guitars, Banjos, Violins, etc, Sheet Music and other Musical Merchandise

PIANOS and ORGANS

for rent at reasonable rates

Stocker will also find here a large line of Stationery at the lowest prices

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A PURE MORGAN STALLION with other crosses of pure Morgan blood, will be in service at $25 00, also 250 pure bred Merino rams, some acclimatized and others not, to be seen at the above ranch

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Hall and Summer Resort

Mr F Hermann has just completed a handsome hall suitable for picnics and parties and has furnished it in first class style including a new piano

It is located on the main road from Colorado Springs to Manitou in a beautiful location with shade and a running brook close by

The Hall is entirely separate from the saloon and no liquor will be introduced unless specially ordered.

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FINE IMPORTED CHINESE

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QUONG HANG,

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Lord Verulam, was reprinted in London, and found a proselyte in William H. Smith, who, the following year, introduced the new theory into England. Bacon had a marked taste for theatricals, was near the same age with Shakspeare, and it is certain that he composed two pieces for the stage, which his dignity would not admit of his acknowledging. Conde said when he read "Sertorius": "Where can Corneille have learned politics?" And the main point to the present question is, Where can the peasant poet have acquired his judicial knowledge; where acquired familiarity with the habits and characteristics of royalty, or how have been enabled to express such profound sentiments in such majestic language as that placed in the mouths of his princes and statesmen? One point still remains to be settled in the minds of the Baconians—"Was Shakespeare Protestant or Catholic?" The French writer, Berard Veraguac, combats the Baconian theory, and in conclusion calls attention to the fact that it "comes from America, bearing the seal and trade-mark of the country. For this reason we may be permitted to think that the Baconian theory is nothing more than what is styled very expressively in the land of Barnum a humbug." *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Germanism in America.

Professor Felix Adler delivered a most eloquent and interesting lecture in German last night on the above topic at the German Hall on O'Farrell street. Although born in this country the Professor's German is purity itself, and his sentences are short, terse and forcible. The Professor compared the Germans to the old Greeks, the scientists of the world—men who, like the Germans, studied science in search for truth and to benefit the people rather than to earn money or fame for themselves. They worked for the true education of the people and generally died poor. True education consists in having a sound mind in a healthy body in having them both blended together harmoniously. The Germans strive to do this by their gymnastic and turner exercises. They train the body and mind at the same time. As regards mental education, languages, as the Germans all felt, had an important bearing upon it. Some languages are rich and others poor. The German is rich and the English poor. The Latin and Greek were rich, but not appropriate for modern times, as they were dead languages. The German and English tongues should be combined, for they are relations. Each would then be improved, or one grand language would spring from them. The American school systems require a change. They are not sufficiently elementary, and partake too much of the high school order. The German is superior. In it the elementary schools are purely elementary, while in the cosmopolitan schools English and French are taught. The knowledge of languages broadens the scope of man's intellect and makes his mental spirit more elastic and comprehensive. Life in America was at first wasted. There was too much haste to get rich. The whole power of man was concentrated in the race for wealth. Science divorced superstition from religion. It was the effort of too many of the clergy to falsify the truth and to keep the people in the bondage of superstition and ignorance. They tried to compel science to keep within the bounds of religion. The first science emancipated from religious thralldom was the natural sciences. He then desired the Germans to so act that they might set such an example to Americans as would redound to the praise of their native land, and Columbia and Germania become two heart sisters whom nothing would separate

How Joseph Cook Prepares.

Lyman Abbott gives the following account in the Christian Union of the way Joseph Cook gets ready for a lecture:

Joseph Cook carries a railroad "Shakespeare," and prepares his quotations for his unique lecture on "Shakespeare on Conscience," on the cars. He picks up everywhere; gathers everything. It seems as though he forgot nothing. But in private he bewails his treacherous memory. I never knew a student yet who did not seem to grow indignant with himself over the undue proportion of all that he ever learned that he habitually forgot. Mr. Cook is no exception to the rule. Yet he marvelously preserves and utilizes the results of his readings. His methods are peculiar. I violate no confidence, and I may give aid to students, lay and clerical, if I report here these methods, as he told them to me. This preserving machinery consists of three pieces:

1. He always carries with him a cheap memorandum book. In this he jots down, wherever he happens to be, a thought, a sentence, a figure that strikes him. The book fills up quickly. Then a new one takes its place. These books are dated and filed away. He trusts to his memory to serve as an index to suggest to him the date of the reading, or the thought there noted.

2. He always carries with him a package of commercial note paper. Any extract in a book not in his own library, any fact or figure worthy of more careful preservation, he notes on a half sheet of paper. These are sorted according to a few large titles. The homogeneous ones are pinned together. As the pile increases they are sewed. "I am to lecture tonight," said he to me "on 'Ultimate America.' I put in my bag my package of excerpts on America a hundred or more and look them over this afternoon as a last prepatation before I go on the platform." This method gives him the full use of his resources in each subject in each lecture.

3. He has not the contempt of some would-be scholars for the newspapers; he reads and uses them. With a red crayon he marks whatever strikes him as suggestive; throws the paper into a corner. Mrs. Cook, who is a sort of private secretary to him, as many another wife of many another literary man, cuts out the marked articles and lays them loose in an indexed scrap book. When a large stock has accumulated, Mr. Cook goes over them, cuts out those of permanent value, and pastes or otherwise preserves them; the rest are destroyed. "Permanent journals are useless. They are a waste of time. When I was in college I bought an index rerum, but there are not twenty entries in it. A note-book for suggestions, loose sheets of paper, easily classified for extracts, a scrap-book for newspaper cuttings, are my simple means for preserving the results of reading."

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J. P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.

The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.

This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring beds.

It is located in the very centre of the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free carriages to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

National Hotel,

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CRAWFORD & QUEREAU, Props.

This house is conveniently located, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is in every way a most desirable stopping place. The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the state, and the rooms, which are large and airy, are luxuriously furnished.

Colorado Springs Hotel,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

J. F. ATHERTON, Proprietor.

This hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms refitted and repaired throughout.

A pleasant home for parties visiting Colorado. The best location, finest table, and most luxurious apartments in the city.

Strictly first-class in all respects. Terms moderate

Crawford House.

W. S. BANKER, - - Proprietor
BURT A BANKS, - Clerk.

The old reliable Crawford House will still continue under the present management, to be the peer of any hotel in the city

Boobee House

Manitou Springs, Colorado.,

Is now open for the reception of guests. Three daily stages from R[illegible] and [illegible] throughout. With an [illegible] of 30 rooms, more can be accommodated [illegible] Saturdays at the Way of the Rocky Mountains [illegible] many mineral springs [illegible] the favorite resort of Manitou.

F. W. BEEBEE, PROPRIETOR.

Cliff House,

MANITOU SPRINGS, COLO.

This House is the best located at Manitou standing on high ground near the celebrated springs—the Navajo, a sister spring, being directly in front.

RATES: $10 to $15 per week. $2.50 to $3.00 per day for transients.

E. E. NICHOLS, PROPRIETOR
J. S. DWYER, CLERK.

Manitou House,

MANITOU SPRINGS, COLORADO.
C. W. BARRETT, Prop.,

This Hotel is situated in a beautiful Glen off the main road in close proximity to the well-known mineral springs and lake houses, and is strictly first-class in every respect. Fine livery stables close at hand. From here beautiful drives are made to the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Ute Pass, Monument Park, Cheyenne Canon, and all the beautiful points of interest.

The W. U. T. Co., have an office in this House.

Manitou Park Hotel.

Great Health Resort,
Trout Fishing,
Deer Stalking.

The only place in the State where the genuine Speckled Trout (*Fontinalis*) has been naturalized. This elegant summer resort will be open for the season July 4th, 1878, under the management of Mr. Lyman K. Bass. PASSENGER STAGE CARRIAGE leaves the Manitou Hotels Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p.m. for the Park, returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare—Single tickets, $3, round trip tickets, $5. Families of five or more at reduced rates. Board $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Table of the best. SPECKLED TROUT EVERY DAY A SPECIALTY. Distance, 25 miles up the famous Ute Pass. To secure seats in stage, address Daniel Stevens, Stage Master, Manitou.

DR. W. A. BELL, } Proprietors
LYMAN K. BASS, }

THE

Twin Lakes

BOATING COMPANY

Are prepared to receive guests, and respectfully offer to their patrons all the comforts and amusements the mountains afford.

A Large Supply of Guns, Fishing Tackle, and Row Boats to let.

The Beautiful Yacht

"DAUNTLESS"

Costing $700.00,

launched on the 10th of June, will be commanded by CAPTAIN STILES, who has had many years' experience on the Great Lakes. The altitude of TWIN LAKES is 9,357 feet, and the "Dauntless"

The Highest Sailing Vessel in the World.

The quietude of the spot, the grandeur of the scenery, and the abundance of

TROUT, DEER, ETC.,

[illegible]

MORGAN STALLION!

NESHOBE!

W. A. CUTHELL, Prop.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Ranch.

At Stevens' Stables Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

TERMS: $25.00

C. T. BARTON. J. W. FAIRFIELD.

BARTON & FAIRFIELD,

BUILDERS OF

PLANING MILL!

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

(1)

PLANING,
MOULDING,
TURNING,
SCROLL SAWING, ETC.

MOULDINGS and COLORADO BEADING worked.

EXTRA SIZE AND HOT BED SASH.

General Custom Work Solicited.

A full stock of MOULDINGS.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $100,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, $50,000

DIRECTORS:

C. B. GREENOUGH, *President.* G. H. STEWART, *Vice-President*
IRVING HOWBERT, *Cashier.* J. F. HUMPHREY, *Ass't Cashier.*
BENJ. F. CROWELL. C. E. GREENOUGH. do
W. S. JACKSON, *Cashier.* J. H. BARLOW, *Ass't Cashier*

El Paso County Bank,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business.

LEWIS WHIPPLE,

Contractor and Builder,

Nevada Avenue,

(One block east of Postoffice,)

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

COAL AND TRANSFER.

Wm Lounox & Bro.,

DEALERS IN

Canon City Coal.

Also proprietors of the

OLD RELIABLE

TRANSFER LINE!

Orders for the removal of all kinds of goods to and from the depot or to different parts of the city, attended to with promptness and at very low rates.

Special attention given to handling Fine Furniture, Pianos, and Safes, and Satisfaction Guaranteed in all work.

Office: At Coal Yard, Near Freight Depot.

ORDER BOOKS: At the Hardware Stores of G. S. Barnes and Durkee & Lee.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

PEACHES,
ORANGES,
PEARS,
LEMONS,
PLUMS,
BERRIES,
GRAPES,
APPLES,
ETC., ETC.,

Received Daily by Express.

Also the finest and largest line of

CONFECTIONERY!

to be found in town.

Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' goods in general.

Lemonade of the most excellent quality constantly on hand.

PETER MARIANI,
dim Tejon Street.

A. J. DOWNING & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Game

SALT MEATS, &c.

City Market, Tejon Street.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

BAKERY

AND

FANCY CONFECTIONERY!!

Postoffice Block.

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Choice Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Orange, Lemons, and California Fruits and Canned Fruits

Fancy Cakes

For Weddings and Festivals, made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

BREAD DELIVERED DAILY

To all parts of the city and Manitou.

LUNCH ROOM!

Where Tea, Coffee, Sandwiches, etc., will be supplied at any time. I have also the exclusive agency for this city and vicinity of the Celebrated Black Hawk Crackers.

Ice Cream made from pure Cream at 80 cents per Quart.

WM. RUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Still They Come!

BUYERS OF

Boots & Shoes

Will do well to REMEMBER that I have just received a fine lot of Men's Fine Calf Boots and Ladies' Goods in many styles, which have been purchased at

Extremely Low Figures,

And will be sold as CHEAP as THIS CLASS of goods can be bought in Colorado.

Goods WARRANTED and kept in REPAIR. Call and see that I can please you

J. H. WOODGATE,

City Hall Block, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	TRAINS GOING NORTH.
Leadville Express.	*Leadville Express.*
Arrive..... 5:59 P. M	Arrive..... 8:35 A. M.
Leave..... 6:04 P. M.	Leave..... 8:40 A. M.
Way Freight.	*Way Freight.*
Arrive..... 2:20 P. M.	Arrive..... 9:45 A. M
Leave..... 2:40 P. M	Leave..... 10:00 A. M
San Juan Express.	*San Juan Express.*
Arrive..... 3:37 A. M.	Arrive..... 4:10 P. M.
Leave..... 3:40 A. M.	Leave..... 4:15 P. M

Round trip tickets from Colorado Springs to Georgetown, Central and Idaho Springs at special rates. Extra rates to parties of eight or more.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from there as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Mr. W. B. Jones, who lives about a mile below town, lost a fine mare one day last week from colic.

Work upon the foundation of the new court house has been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly forward.

The north bound express Monday afternoon, was delayed about an hour and a half, near Acequia, by a washout caused by a severe storm.

Railroad travel is very heavy at present, each train carrying its full complement of passengers. There were four coaches attached to yesterday afternoon's north bound express all of which were well filled.

A party of ladies and gentlemen, residents of Pueblo, are camping at Manitou. Among them are the Misses Kittie House, Hattie and Sarah Kearney, Mattie and Bettie Hall, and Messrs. H. R. Francis and Will Kearney.

A great many persons have availed themselves of the cheap rates at which tickets to Denver have been sold during the past two days, but it should be borne in mind that to day is the last day that such tickets may be bought, and persons should govern themselves accordingly. Tickets bought to day will be good until Sunday.

[illegible]

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. H. A. Marsh & Son, concerning their novel mode of transporting tourists and artists to Pike's Peak and other points of interest in this vicinity. No one visiting Colorado should leave before taking a ride on one of the burros and — guarantee that it will be a novelty which they can look back upon with much pleasure. Their rates are extremely low, and within the reach of all.

[illegible]

Geo. Harris has gone to Denver not to mind the convention.

Lewis Schwancke, of the St. Louis Commercial, is a guest at the Springs Hotel.

Thos. F. Nelson, of the "Hotel World," Chicago, is staying at the Beebee House, Manitou.

A. Gregory, esq., a prominent cattle dealer of Chicago, is spending a few days at the Cliff House, Manitou.

Thos. J. Nelson, of the *Hotel World*, Chicago, is registered at the Colorado Springs Hotel.

Mrs. J. Sterling Morten, wife of one of the most prominent lawyers of Nebraska, is stopping at the Manitou House.

Mr. B. Donahue, of the firm of Ducy, Kinch & Co., New York, is at the Crawford. He has just returned from Leadville.

Mrs. W. B. Strong, wife of the general manager of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, is at present a guest at the Cliff House, Manitou.

James Bruckman, of the furniture house of Bruckman & Fisher, Leadville, is at the Crawford. He leaves for Chicago today.

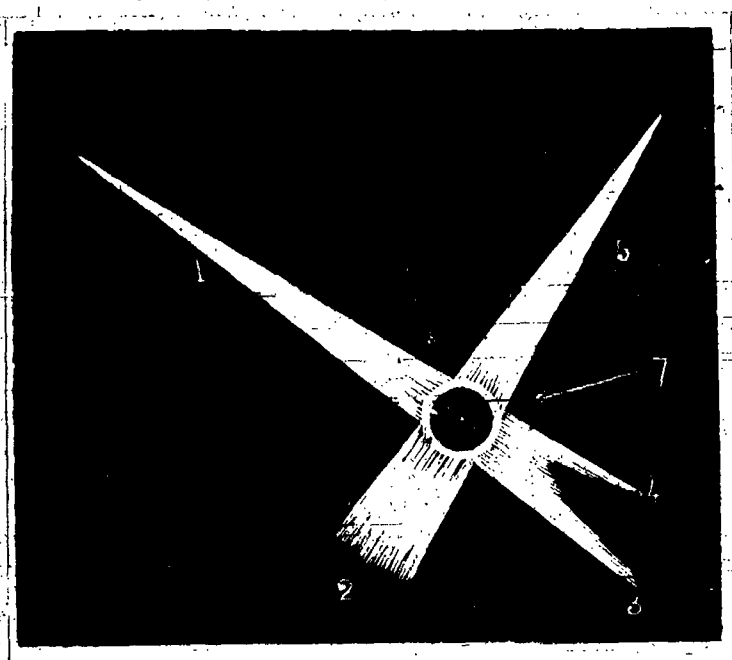
The party of Ute commissioners, who have been spending some days at Manitou, left yesterday morning for the Ute reservation.

J. B. Grant, of Leadville, is stopping at the Crawford House. Mr. Grant is busily engaged at present in the erection of large smelting works at that place.

Among those who went to the convention at Denver on the 8.30 train yesterday morning were Messrs. Helm, France, Stubbs, Crowell, Duncan, Perkins and Sagendorf.

We acknowledge a pleasant call yesterday from Rev. L. J. Hall, a former resident of this place, but who is now living in Cheyenne, W. T. He left on the afternoon train for Golden, to attend the annual conference of the M. E. church, which convenes in that place to-day.

Prof. C. A. Young and son, Prof. C. F. Brackett and wife, and Prof. C. G. Rockwood, of Princeton, N. J., passed through the city yesterday bound for Denver, from whence they will proceed home. They had just returned from a trip over Veta Pass and to Alamosa, and spoke in the highest terms of this the "Switzerland of America."



Professor Abbe's Observation.

At our request Prof. Abbe has written out an account of his observation which may be found below. It will be remembered that Prof Abbe was taken ill on the summit of Pike's Peak and was removed to the Lake House the day before the eclipse. What at first appeared to be a great misfortune proved to be a very fortunate occurrence for science. Without instruments and unable to sit up he made his observation. He was the only scientific man in the state who gave his exclusive attention to the streams of light extending from the corona. His observations will probably result in the overthrow of all previously entertained theories respecting the character and cause of these streams of light, and will establish a new one consistent with recent observations.

Having been somewhat hastily carried from the summit of Pike's Peak down to the Lake House (elevation 10,000 feet) I had by Monday noon recovered sufficiently to be laid on the ground upon a gentle slope facing westward, while I studied the rays visible about the sun during totality.

I had no optical or other instrument, and unfortunately had only a pair of spectacles not quite sufficient even to correct my nearsighted-ness. By straining my eyes somewhat I was however able to do a — thing. My whole attention was given to the rays that extended beyond the brilliant ring which I presume represents the true solar atmosphere. I was undisturbed by any other consideration except to get a true presentation of these rays which I had hitherto firmly believed to be either in the earth's atmosphere or in the observer's eye. I went over the region around the sun again and again at least six times leisurely during the 160 seconds of totality, and can not doubt the truthfulness and fairness of my drawing and description. Similar rays were seen by members of my eclipse party at Sioux Falls City, Dakota, August, 1869, but at that time and ever since I have doubted their existence, until now by a special providence, as it were, I have been forced to see them and recognize their peculiar characteristics.

Two stakes were driven down on either side of me, and between them was placed a rotable axis on which my drawing board and paper were fastened by the very obliging young men at the Lake House, to whom and to Mrs Copley my best thanks are due for all their kindness. By slightly tipping my drawing board I kept the sun just above it, or just hidden from view as I wished, while I drew in such details as I wished, and that too as it seemed to me at the time with great ease and accuracy, especially as to the angular position of the rays which I estimate to be within ten and probably within five degrees of the truth.

The moon or sun appeared surrounded by a narrow, brilliant white ring less than five minutes broad, as brilliant as the full moon; it was of uniform tint and light, continuous and without any break or any structure visible to me. Outside of this there was no other concentric coronal appearance and no external boundary; but the immaculate blue black sky immediately adjoined this light which I now call the true solar corona or atmosphere. There was throughout plenty of light to read and write by, though very different from that which we experience from the full moon.

I saw no red rays until toward the close of the totality, when there arose a mound of red light at the base of the ray number five. These rays constituted the most fascinating feature of the vision.

Number one was seen on my first glance at the corona. It then appeared to extend about three diameters, but in a minute or so, as my eyes became accustomed to the sight, I traced its tapering end to a distance of six diameters. Its sides were straight lines; its axis passed slightly below the sun's center. Its light was an exceedingly faint and delicate white apparently overlaid or intermingled with the blue of the atmosphere. I saw no texture, striation or variation of light. There was no decided increase of brightness in that part of the ray near the solar limb, nor in the axis of the beam, but the delicate light continued uniform up to the corona in whose glare it was lost.

The ray did not move nor change its relation to the sun. My previous belief had been that these rays were an atmospheric phenomenon and I looked carefully for some flicker or other change, but saw none, and was soon convinced that these were more permanent and more important than I had hitherto believed.

Number two was seen as soon as and together with number one but its bounding rays diverged from each other though not radially from the sun's centre, producing a so-called fan shaped ray. When first seen I estimated its outer limit at one diameter but subsequently traced it to one and a half diameters from the sun. Its left hand edge appeared somewhat sharper and brighter than the right hand edge. With this exception the light was very uniformly distributed throughout its surface, fading away rapidly at its outer end. It also remained changeless throughout the totality.

Number three was also simultaneously seen. It was narrower and shorter than number one; estimated length three diameters; its axis was very nearly a prolongation of that of number one, but passed below the sun's centre four or five minutes of arc. It broadened at its base like number one and had the same uniform tint and intensity.

Number four was not noticed until the totality was half over but its length was one diameter and it was certainly brighter at the end farthest from the sun. It remained perfectly steady after I once noticed it and gradually I became aware of a faint light partially connecting it with number three, so that the final impression left on me was that these two constituted one fan shaped projection similar to number two, but fading out in the central portions. The axis of number one and of number three-four passed nearly if not exactly through the sun's centre.

Number five; this ray extended fully five diameters from the sun's limb and was in all respects similar to number one. Its base was broader than that of number one, which I attributed to the glare of the increasing corona, and of the red chromospheric mound that lay along that part of the solar limb. Its light was, I think, fainter than that of number one. Its edges were straight except in so far as the coronal glare appeared to unduly broaden the base. Its axis pointed very nearly through the sun's centre and was in the prolongation of the axis of number two.

About thirty seconds before the end of totality I saw a reddish mound increasing at the base of number five, and the sun finally burst forth at a point marked number seven between rays four and five.

All the above details came out only after repeated examinations of the corona and repeated attempts to draw and note the peculiarities, and I am satisfied that a glance of a few seconds will no more suffice to do justice to these delicate phenomena than it would suffice to enable a naturalist to draw the distinguishing features of a new shell or insect, or would enable an artist to correctly sketch in a landscape. Little by little I saw that these rays had nothing to do with the observer, or atmosphere, or moon; no, not even with the sun; and when I clearly apprehended that the axis and edges of number two were but prolongations of number five and those of number one were prolonged in three and four, then the conclusion was inevitable that here we had but two beams of faint light, nearly at right angles with each other, and both of them tapering at one end but enlarged at the other simply by reason of perspective. Whether these beams were this side or far the other side of the sun could not be at once determined, but most probably it seemed that they were far beyond the sun. Number one evidently lay nearly in the plane of the ecliptic but number five was nearly at right angles thereto.

Quite exhausted with the exertions I had made and suffering constantly from the pain due to the strain on my eyes, I went back to rest and it was an hour before a very simple explanation occurred to me of the phenomena that I have just described in the words that passed through my mind while studying the totality.

"Meteor Streams" is the key to the solution not such meteors as some suppose to be falling into the sun daily, but the grand streams of meteors that cause the numerous shooting stars of August and November, and of the existence of which there is indubitable proof. These streams consist of myriads of fine particles or pieces, each a long way from its neighbor, but all rushing along in parallel orbits about the sun like the falling drops of rain in a thunder shower. The August stream is calculated to be several hundred thousand miles broad and thick and many million miles long. Such a stream when far beyond the sun but still lighted up by it would reflect to us a faint uniform light precisely like that of these rays.—If one end of the stream were further from us than the other, the effect of the perspective would be to produce the tapering or wedge-shaped appearance.

In some other part of our orbit or with the meteor stream in some other part of its orbit the perspective might vanish and the two ends appear of the same width. In this way we shall unboubtedly be able to explain the very numerous historical and memorable occasions on which the appearance of flaming coronas, swords, comets, &c., in the sky during a total eclipse have been by the superstitious regarded as divine omens.

To the further and elaborate study of this question I shall now devote a few months. Meanwhile I rest assured of the approval of my solution by several of the very able astronomers who have with me witnessed the recent eclipse an eclipse that may well be recorded as one of the finest of modern times.

Cupid's Work.

"The little god of love" has not been idle in our midst as the following list of marriage certificates filed in the county clerk's office since July 1st, will show:

Daniel Nelson to Emma Moore, G. B. Southcote to Edith Shideler, C. A. Kindberg to Casa D. Reymert, John Jackson to Bell Bowles, J. A. Hinebaugh to Hattie Abbee, J. W. Tomilson to Julia Peltier.

Twin Lakes.

We would state for the benefit of "Anxious Reader" as well as for others, that there is no regular line of stages running between Colorado Springs and Twin Lakes. By taking the stage for Leadville, conveyances can be had at most any time to take passengers to Twin Lakes, some fourteen miles distant. The fare to Leadville by Stage is $14. Mr. F. L. Rouse will leave on Tuesday August 13 for Twin Lakes with a complete camping outfit, and parties who may desire to go with him, can have everything furnished for the round trip, which will occupy about two weeks, for $30.

Result of a Sunday Spree.

A man by the name of Pete Farley was burned to death Sunday night in the National Hotel, Denver. It seems that he had been drinking freely during the day, and on applying at the hotel for a bed was shown into a small closet of a room, where he threw himself upon the bed and immediately fell asleep. About half past 1 a. m. a night-watchman discovered that there was fire in the room, and upon investigation it was found that the bed-clothing had come in contact with a lighted candle which stood upon a chair near the bed. The fire was extinguished as soon as possible when it was found that Farley was dead; literally roasted to death. His left side and both legs were terribly burned.

Hotel Arrivals.

CRAWFORD.—Ben Aarons, Philadelphia, Penn; Jacob Hartman, G W Hartman, Freeport, Ill; Rev L J Hall, Cheyenne, W T; Henry Shutz, New York city; E B Hewitt, E R Raymond, ranch; J B Grant, Leadville; Chas G Weyersberg, St Louis; Jas Bruckman, Leadville; B Donohue, New York; F J Carpenter, Decatur, Ill; V Spiegelberg, St Louis; E H Drew, Boston; T P Jones, St Louis, Mo; Chas H Sherman, Indianapolis, Ind; Fred Meyer, Eldorado, Kas; Mrs B F Follett and two children, Troy, New York; S L Shortell, Kansas City; Louis Byrne, South Park; Mott Willar, Denver; Miss Leonard, Conn.

COLORADO SPRINGS. Geo P Fitzgir, Rock Island; Milton Rogers, wife and three children, Omaha; Thomas J Nelson, Chicago; M Brige; Lewis Schwancke, St Louis; G L Hard, Pueblo; T H Blayh, Mrs L H Elleson, Miss Tubbs, Des Moines; W M Rogers, Mrs C M Walker, Omaha; J S Wright, Toledo; J [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL. E R Raymond, ranch; M V Cross, Franklin, Ohio; D P Crouse, Dayton, Indiana; J L Young, D. & R. G.

MANITOU HOTELS.

CLIFF.—Dr. L H Robinson and wife, Virginia; Wm J Pigott, Lexington, Mo; F P Schnell, Burlington, Ia; A Gregory, Chicago; Mrs W B Strong, Topeka.

BEEBE.—Jno D Griswold and sister, Buffalo; F P Sweenberg, Newton, Kansas; J C Albrinck, Cincinnati, Ohio; W N Goodson, St Louis; Thos F Nelson, Chicago; F C Freeding, Cincinnati, Ohio; G W Allen and wife, Miss Goodrich, Milwaukee; J J Schobinger, E G Keish, Chicago; E Worthington, N H Davis, S W L Renner, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MANITOU HOUSE.—F W Burnett, Edwardsville, Ill; John Bower, Philadelphia, Pa; P A Raynolds, Canon City; S T Bloyer, St Louis; G W Pomeroy, A E Austin, Chicago; Sheldon Jackson, Denver; Chas G Wagenberg, St Louis; B Donahue, New York; D Zollars and wife, Ohio; F A Coe, Huerfano; J S Gregg, Philadelphia; R H Kissell, J M Dunn, John Bernhart, New York; M Coppinger, Holden, Mo.

Business Locals.

Order your Ice of T. E. Johnson. 72dtf

Go to Stevens' for your saddle ponies.

For the best accommodations in Colorado Springs stop at the National Hotel.

A new lot of Weston's cylinder churn, the finest in the market, just received and for sale by DURKEE & LEE.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The finest imported and Key West also domestic cigars in the city at C. Stockbridge's. It is so, call and see.

One of the best hotels in Colorado is the Crawford House, at Colorado Springs.

The Charter Oak Stoves are the best in the market, and are sold only by DURKEE & LEE.

It is reported that I am selling ice at 2 cents per pound. There is no change in price to old customers. Persons commencing this late in the season will be charged 1 cent per pound. Those taking large quantities, as per agreement.

T. E. JOHNSON.

RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, AND REVOLVERS.

Charles Stockbridge is the only one in the county that makes a specialty of the above. He is selling them as low as any one in the state. You save money by buying of him.

T. A. Hay & Co., Blacksmiths and Horseshoers, make a specialty of shoeing horses troubled with diseased hoofs; such as quarter cracks, contracted feet, corns, etc. Freighters can rely upon a No. 1 job of mountain work; repairing of heavy mountain wagons a specialty. Sign of the Big Horse Shoe, Huerfano Street, west of Cascade avenue, Colorado Springs.

PERRY HOUSE,

ALAMOSA, - - COLORADO.

This large and new Hotel has just been completed and opened to the public. It is newly furnished throughout with all the modern improvements, being one of the largest hotels in Southern Colorado.

Excursion Parties and Tourists wishing to hunt or fish will find trout and game in abundance, with which the tables are at all times supplied. Trout can be found in abundance near the Hotel in the Rio Grande River.

Stage office in the Hotel to all parts of Southern Colorado, New and old Mexico and Arizona. First-class Livery connected with the house.

JOSEPH PERRY, Proprietor.

F. J. POMEY, Clerk.

ATTENTION!

Tourists and Peak Climbers!

CHEAP BURRO TRANSPORTATION!

A New and Novel way to see

The Magnificent Scenery of the

ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

H. A. MARSH & SON,

Proprietors.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Now completed to Alamosa on the Rio Grande Del Norte, the outfitting point for the San Juan Mining Country, New Mexico, and Arizona. Close connection made with stages to and from all points in the above sections. Connects at Canon City with stages to and from Rosita, Leadville, and vicinity. At El Moro for Santa Fe and points south.

Passengers going East will consult their interest by taking the Rio Grande to Denver, when they have choice of either the Union or Kansas Pacific Railways which run through to the Missouri River without change of cars. Call on J. M. ELLISON, Agent, Colorado Springs, for through tickets, maps and general information.

D. C. DODGE,
Gen'l Fr't and Pass. Agent.

W. W. BORST,
Superintendent, Denver, Colo.

FOUND.

FOUND.—At Manitou, a pocket book, containing money and other valuables. The owner can have the same by calling at Bacon's livery stable, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—A bunch of keys. Owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

LOST.

LOST.—A large red silk handkerchief. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at this office.

WANTED.

A SECOND hand light two-horse covered *Mountain Wagon*. Also a pair of second hand Harness. (Cash down.) Inquire of H. S. Haynes, or at W. F. Tilton's Crockery Store. 83dzt

WANTED TO RENT.—Ten to twenty-five acres of land with small house and barn. Must not be more than five miles from Colorado Springs. Address box 332, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 80:6

WANTED—A good cook at Weir's Mill. Address J. A. WEIR, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE One lot of ewes and lambs. For further particulars inquire of Nathan & Meyer, San Luis, Costilla county, Colorado. 83d2t

FOR SALE.—House and lot on East Huerfano street. Price $600. Inquire of G. Crissey, lumber yard, corner Tejon and Bijou streets.

FOR SALE A magnificent Steinway piano, nearly new, and in excellent condition. An excellent opportunity to buy, as it will be sold cheap. For particulars enquire at People's bank. tf

FOR SALE.—Wagon, Team and Harness Apply to J. H. WOODGATE. 79dtf

FOR SALE—Some houshold furniture. Enquire of C. E. Noble, Weber street.

FOR SALE.—32 Merino Bucks.—Apply to Chas. Halowell, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Colorado Springs. tf

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One of the neatest 6 Roomed Cottages on Nevada avenue, "*if sold soon*," 3 blocks from postoffice. For particulars apply to A. L. Lawton Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Huerfano street. tf

NEW TO-DAY.

School House

MANITOU.

Madame Rita

This truly and only Operatic Artiste, who appeared in Colorado from Europe, has been engaged to appear at the above place on

Thursday Eve'g, Aug. 8

SEATS $1.00 To be had at the Cliff House, Colorado Springs, and at the Beebee, and Cliff Houses, Manitou.

Don't forget the last appearance of this Great Artiste, who will be assisted by Miss H. Lawrence and Mr. H. Byron.

Doors open at 7.45 Concert to commence at 8.30.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HELM & DANFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office, Tejon street El Paso County Bank.

F. P. BLAKE, M. D.,

OFFICE and Residence, north side of Pike's Peak Avenue, east of the stone church.

MRS J. E. LOOMIS, M. D.,

SPECIAL attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence—corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets.

F. E. SUTPHIN
DENTIST.
Office over G. S. Rice's hardware store, Tejon st. Colorado Springs, Colo.

MRS. H. A. LEONARD, M. D.

Electrician.

Special attention given to Nervous and Chronic diseases. Office at the Mineral Belt House, Manitou.

LUMBER.

S. P. GUTSHALL,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Etc.

LIME, CEMENT, & PLASTER HAIR

Rates on Chicago Lumber lower than ever before. Yard, corner Cascade Avenue and Cucharras.

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